

FARMER THRIVES IN SOUTH JERSEY

Italians Form Settlements in Six Countries.

PRODUCTS FIND A MARKET

Climatic Conditions Favorable to Intensive Agriculture—Truck and Fruit Growing Make Rapid Progress in Territory Which Was Not Occupied Until Very Recently.

Richland, N. J., Aug. 15.—One of the most notable movements of city people back to nature is going on in this month in Southern New Jersey. Six counties in that part of the State, where the sea breeze blow, has been reclaimed from the marsh and forest conditions which blighted it but a few years ago and has been filled with prosperous farms, where Italians and Norwegians from the East side of Philadelphia earn a splendid living, tilling the soil and selling their products in the great markets of those two cities.

The territory included in this reclamation comprises the counties of Camden, Gloucester, Salem, Cumberland, Atlantic and Cape May, embracing 1,261,531 acres of land traversed by the West Jersey and Sea Shore Railroad and by the Atlantic City Railroad, one belonging to the Pennsylvania system and the other controlled by the Reading system. In fertility of the soil this region is a veritable Garden of Eden, and has a greater variety of soil and products, finer and more highly flavored fruits and vegetables, and a better climate than any other section of its size in the American Union. Moreover, these lands are cheaper to-day in comparison with other sections, than will be found in this country, especially when it is taken into consideration that South Jersey is within only a few hours of either New York or Philadelphia.

Land Is Very Productive.

Here, in South Jersey, is a land bountifully productive in all manner of fruits and vegetables. Cranberries, strawberries, peaches, pears, plums, blackberries, peppers, tomatoes, cantaloupes, and grapes grow in abundance and find markets in Philadelphia, New York, and Boston. Here will also be found mineral resources, fifty wood-covered hills, and splendid forests of pine in the south, and oak, chestnut, and beech in the north—the envy of all who see them. Abundant forest land still stands which for the clearing secure a home of peace, plenty, and prosperity, and at a price within the reach of every one of moderate means—\$20 to \$30 an acre.

From actual experience Jersey farms produce from forty to fifty barrels of sweet potatoes, the acre, selling from \$10 to \$15 a barrel, yielding an income from \$125 to \$250 an acre. Of Irish potatoes, seventy to eighty barrels to the acre is an average yield, worth from \$2.50 to \$3 a barrel, yielding a profit of \$175 to \$200, and from \$200 to \$300 an acre.

Strawberries Yield Large Profits.

Strawberries that grow simply from the planting soil from 7 to 10 bushels per acre, more than averaging a net return of \$30.43 an acre; and the cultivated blackberry brings 10 to 12 cents a quart, three and one-half acres yielding a net return of \$339.84.

Raspberries on the half acre yield a net return of \$700. Then trucking, in all of the smaller vegetables, such as cabbages, tomatoes, peppers, beans, radishes, spinach, lettuce, and cantaloupes, yield as spontaneously as the soil which produces them, and at prices which insure profitable returns for time and labor expended.

For the year 1907 there were shipped from this region over 12,000 car-loads of perishable freight, made up as follows, not counting the farmers' truck wagons, which bring to market many thousand loads of marketable stuff:

150,000 crates of berries, 750,000 crates of various sizes of white potatoes, 15,000 crates of cantaloupes, 25,000 barrels of sweet potatoes, 35,000 barrels of peppers, 25,000 barrels of cranberries, 150,000 barrels of poultry, 300,000 sacks of wheat and clover, 25,000 barrels of fish, 25,000,000 quarts of milk.

These rich lands are being constantly taken up and settled by a farming community where living is attended by health and profit. Climate, soil, and facilities for outdoor life continually possible in South Jersey. The waters of the ocean and Delaware Bay, not far distant, temper the extreme heat and cold, making this section a beautiful abode for those who suffer from diseases of the lungs or throat, or from overstrained nerves and insomnia.

Has a Mild Climate.

The climate of Southern New Jersey conduces to general healthfulness, and exempts it from the diseases due to more extreme variations of temperature. The tendency to pulmonary diseases is not so great as in the Atlantic States north of this, where great humidity is often associated with very low temperature. In the summer the extreme heats are not so protracted as in the Gulf and Southern States, and are not accompanied by such heavy rainfall and consequent evaporation.

As compared with New York and the New England States, the extremes of the summer are not greater than in those States, while the heat continues later into the autumn, and the weather, known popularly as Indian summer, is often prolonged into December. There is winter, the extreme depressions are generally from ten to twenty degrees less, and such extreme cold does not often last longer than three or four days. Mild weather is common during the winter, so that in South Jersey plowing is frequently done every month in the year. The spring opens about a month earlier than in Central New York or in New England.

Reminds One of Italy.

Your correspondent recently visited Richland, New Rome, Millville, New Italy, Buena Vista, and Maurice River townships. A fortnight spent in these rural towns was like a trip to Southern Italy. The beauty of the atmosphere, the soil, simplicity of living, and more than all the native language of Italy spoken by many of the inhabitants gives the necessary accessories of such an impression. Many of the dark-faced sons of Italy have come from overcrowded tenements of the large cities and are here living in peace and plenty, exemplifying to their people who come to our shores that for comfort, happiness, good living, health, and morals Southern New Jersey offers a haven of all that heart could wish.

At New Rome and New Italy are to be seen samples of the farming of these Italian. Their farms, and they seldom cultivate more than thirty to forty-five acres, are planted in truck and fruit crops, strawberries, blackberries, cantaloupes, grapes, tomatoes, and peppers, and they are all doing well. Some 900 to 1,000 Italian farmers have purchased farms

WHERE THE AUTOMOBILE SPINS.



Typical Macadam Road in New Jersey.

In South Jersey, and have good homes and balances to their credit in the different country banks.

During the strawberry and blackberry season, when picking must be done in a hurry, it is common to see 150 to 200 girls, boys, and adults picking this delicious fruit.

The following acreage of crops, their yield and value, is fairly representative of farming operations in South Jersey: Indian corn, 35 bushels per acre, average price, 72 cents per bushel; wheat, 21 bushels per acre, average price, 97 cents per bushel; sweet potatoes, 110 bushels

RAW COTTON IN EUROPE.

Paris Congress Advocates Buying It by Net Weight.

The London Financial Times quotes John R. MacColl as taking a deep interest in the proceedings of the recent international cotton congress in Paris. Mr. MacColl comments as follows upon some of the results arrived at there: The Paris congress took an important step in endorsing the buying of cotton on net weight. The purpose is to further the movement for a decent American

TRADE VERY DULL IN JAPAN

Flour Market Reported Unfavorable in Kobe.

Imported Fertilizer Remains Stocked in Warehouses and Cannot Find Buyers.

A Japanese newspaper published at Yokohama has this to say about trade in flour and other products in the Kingdom of the Mikado:

The market in Kobe for imported flour continues very unfavorable, the quotation being even below flour produced in Japan. Foreign flour is being sold at about \$1.15 per bag, against \$1.19 for Japanese.

The value of matting exported from Kobe for May amounted to \$117,000, showing a decrease of \$125,000 on the figures of the previous month and of no less than \$101,500 on the figures of the corresponding month of last year. The price still continues to decline.

The value of fertilizer imported up to June this year amounted to \$2,328,000, showing an increase of \$1,792,500 on the figures for the corresponding period of last year, but the demand has not increased in proportion. In and about Tokyo some 30,000 to 40,000 bags or bales are known to remain in the warehouses unused.

The Sydney correspondent of the British Trade Journal states that it was recently discovered that some of the paper used in the federal printing office was made in Japan. This has caused the Australian federal treasurer to have inserted in all future contracts the name of the country where the supplies have been, or are to be, manufactured, and here it may be mentioned, says the correspondent, that Japanese competition in the paper, printing, and stationery trades is continually becoming more pronounced, the style and production being marvellously good. Thousands of business catalogues are being issued by large retail houses, the cost of a, b, being so low that the federal duties cease to be prohibitive. According to the correspondent referred to, Japan is likely to enjoy a considerable export trade in paper supplies of almost every description.

In the eleven years since the promulgation of the shipbuilding encouragement law in March, 1896, to June, 1908, eighty-eight steamers, with an aggregate tonnage of over 300,000, were built in Japan, receiving bounties in accordance with

BUILDING UP RUINS

Valparaiso Recovers Slowly from a Disaster.

FIRE LOSSES NOW SETTLED

Structures Not Beyond Repair Have Been Put in Condition and Are Occupied—Few New Buildings Have Been Completed—Government Gives No Aid to Individuals.

The reconstruction of the city of Valparaiso, Chile, which was almost destroyed in the earthquake of August 15, 1906, is going on slowly, some new buildings being already completed.

Consul Winslow has sent to the Bureau of Manufactures the following statement in regard to present conditions:

The property loss caused by the great earthquake has been variously estimated from \$100,000,000 to \$150,000,000, but the former seems to be the nearest right, and of this fully 25 per cent was caused from the fires during the six days following the earthquake.

The property destroyed by fire was covered by fire insurance to the value of \$10,000,000, of which \$5,000,000 was written by foreign companies and \$5,000,000 by Chilean companies. Both the foreign and Chilean companies have settled the losses caused by the fires of August 20 and 21 on a basis of from 30 to 75 per cent. This was done because there was a period of about twenty-four hours from the 19th to the 20th, when there was no fire.

All the foreign companies have refused to pay any claims for losses by fire during August 16, 17, 18, or 19, but the Chilean companies are settling their claims on a basis of from 10 to 15 per cent on losses sustained during the night of the 18th, and from 30 to 50 per cent for losses during the other days. No insurance companies failed on account of the losses, but some of them were very hard pressed. The foreign companies have been successful in resisting every case brought against them in the courts of Chile so far. There is no American insurance company doing business in Chile.

The government of Chile has made no provision for aiding individuals to rebuild, providing only for widening and straightening some of the Valparaiso streets and rebuilding the public buildings, the appropriations amounting to \$7,000,000. Neither has there been any concerted action taken on the part of the interested parties to secure loans with which to rebuild. But little has been done as yet in that portion of the city that suffered most further than to clear away some of the rubbish and erect temporary quarters until such time as provision can be made for rebuilding. A large proportion of buildings that were not beyond repair have been put in shape, which has greatly relieved the strain. Most of the temporary shanties have been removed from the streets, boulevards, and parks, and the people are comfortably housed. Warehouses for the storage of merchandise are most needed, for these suffered most, being located near the water's edge, where foundations were laid on made ground.

No labor troubles have interfered with the rebuilding of the city other than a great increase of wages, which are now double what they were before the earthquake, and the work in general has progressed quite satisfactorily, considering the financial situation.

No additional building regulations have been made, either by the general government or by the city authorities, other than to change the building line on some of the streets, &c.

The Chilean government has employed Montessus de Balloir, a noted French seismologist, to study the earthquake conditions in Chile and to give advice in the matter of the reconstruction of public and private works so as to best withstand

selected to re-inforce the cement work. In the smaller structures much wood is being used. The long, double T-shaped bars are brought out and cut to length and holes drilled either by hand or by crude machinery. It seems that it would pay some one to get out plans and make the parts made in the United States and shipped here for erection. A force of men has been at work on a steel-constructed building near the American consulate for about a year, and it has just reached the second story. It is on a valuable site, and the owner is losing heavily because of the delay. The contractor crowding matters as hard as he can under the circumstances, and works his men every day, except Sunday, early and late.

PRESERVING FISH IN PAPER.

A Paris newspaper calls attention to some interesting experiments in connection with the carriage of fish recently made by M. Alfred Goides, president of the fishery section of the Brussels Chamber of Commerce. Soles caught by Ostend boats off the Portuguese coast were packed in a special vegetable paper and carried over four sixteen days in much better condition, both as regards freshness and flavor, than those packed in ice. This paper was recommended at the Ostend Fishery Congress of 1907 by Herr Sölling, inspector of Danish fisheries. It costs little and takes up but small space.

SCHEMES TO RAISE TAXES

European Governments Gouge Subjects When They Need Money.

Italy Has a Tax on Imbeciles, but It Is Only the State Lottery.

Some queer expedients have frequently been adopted by the European governments to tax their governments. The method usually devised is some so-called "public safety" measure which will bring in money if it is followed and will still have the same effect if it is not.

In this class was one which the German government utilized at one time. It sent out charwomen with instructions to inspect and clean the houses of everybody. If the people objected they were fined and if they didn't they had to pay a charge for the services thus rendered. Altogether the national funds were augmented by \$2,000,000 in this way.

On another occasion a certain kind of tooth powder was allowed to be sold in the stores—that kind made in the government factories. Rather than pay the high price demanded the people preferred not to use any dentifrice at all, and the tax failed in its purpose.

Austria is another country that has succeeded in raising money by forcing cleanliness upon its people. Under a penalty of \$50 Austria demands that every holder shall have his chimney swept at least once a month for fear of fire, the work to be done by the government sweep. She found the measure most lucrative, as she charged a tax of 4 cents for every chimney cleaned.

Italy has a plan for raising money that has been called "a tax on imbeciles." This is the State Lottery, from which she raises a considerable sum. Out of the numbers from 1 to 90 every Saturday night five winning numbers are drawn. For the player to win it is necessary to draw one or more of these numbers. If you draw one right you gain fourteen times what you paid—that is, \$5 probabilities in favor of the government. If you draw two numbers you gain 250 times what you paid, but you have only ten probabilities in your favor, while the government has 2,500. If you draw three you gain \$250, but you have only ten chances in your favor, while the government has 11,750, and the same proportion is maintained if you draw four or all of the numbers.

France succeeds in raising \$100,000,000 yearly out of stamp duties. When you visit any Paris your hotel bills come to you with a stamp on them. Every check drawn by a merchant at an express, across which you must sign your name. Theater tickets must be stamped. Even posters on the boards are stamped, the value in favor of the government. If you draw two numbers you gain 250 times what you paid, but you have only ten probabilities in your favor, while the government has 2,500. If you draw three you gain \$250, but you have only ten chances in your favor, while the government has 11,750, and the same proportion is maintained if you draw four or all of the numbers.

Holland has similarly levied several queer taxes. Besides imposing a duty of 2 cents on every person entering a tavern before noon, she used to levy taxes on those who visited places of entertainment, on marriages and on many other things.

If a person were buried out of the district to which he belonged his nearest of kin would have to pay twice the amount that would have had to be paid had the burial taken place in his own district. Even boots and shoes were taxed, regulated by the size of the article—the smaller the shoe the smaller the tax.

In Switzerland to be exempt from military service one must pay a tax of \$25 a year, no matter whether one be a cripple or an invalid. And if the bill is neglected the mistake is made of entering any beer garden or public entertainment until the full sum is paid.

Greece attempted to raise money by making every smoker take out a license, but as the smokers objected in such a strenuous manner, causing riots in the streets and in other ways embarrassing the government, the plan failed. But she compelled her people to purchase the national emblem in the form of a ring or swallow. These she had manufactured in bronze in large quantities, charging a few cents for them. Any person not having one in his or her possession was liable to a penalty.

Bears Badly Frightened. Has the customary August advance started in earlier than usual? It is a tradition that stocks, after midsummer dullness and uneasiness, begin to move up in the second week of August and continue strong through September. The point now agitating operators is, Will there be a sharp break before this rise starts? Exaggerated reports of damage to crops are manifestly insufficient to upset the well-defined plans of the million-dollar manipulators, and the political campaign is being considered so lackadaisically that demoralization from this source is not regarded as likely. That, at all events, is how the growing army of optimists argue. It must not be imagined, however, that there is not another side to the question, although at the moment the bears have been frightened into inactivity, not to say silence.

New York Central Earnings. Earnings of the New York Central for the six months ended in July showed that notwithstanding the large reduction in gross receipts, the decrease in net earnings was comparatively small on account of the extent to which the management succeeded in bringing down its operating expenses, but the surplus was still far short of the amount actually paid out in that way. The gross amounted to \$40,982, a decrease of \$5,288, and net to \$8,884,833, a decrease of \$2,828,828, compared with the corresponding period in 1907.

Smallest Motor. What is claimed to be the smallest electric motor in the world is in the possession of a Texas electrician and watchmaker, who made it as a scrap. It weighs one pennyweight and three grains, and is run by a copper coin recently made for a Russian archduke cost over £100.

Zinc and Copper Coffins. Zinc coffins are largely used in Vienna, but the more expensive ones are made of copper, and cost as much as £50, while a bronze and copper coffin recently made for a Russian archduke cost over £100.

BEAUTIFUL DETACHED HOMES

Saul's Addition

TO THE City of Washington

The most delightful and picturesque residence section in the District of Columbia. Located on 14th st. extended, near the borders of Rock Creek Park, just 20 minutes from the heart of the city. Cars every 20 minutes. No transfers—no delays—no ODDS. Good all-night service. Every possible city improvement. More activity in building and more people building their own homes than ever known in any locality in the vicinity of Washington. Inspect the charming homes now completed. They are ideal in every essential particular. Absolutely only one house allowed on each lot. Houses and lots sold on easy terms.

N. L. SANSBURY,
Exclusive Agent,
719-21 13th St. N.W.

Beautiful Lots in Chevy Chase, D. C.

25c to 38c per foot.

Special inducements to those who agree to build.

Nothing better could be offered. The location is convenient. All city improvements have been made, including water, sewer, macadamized streets, granite sidewalks, shade trees, all without expense to purchaser. Special inducements are offered to those who agree to build.

37 detached houses and bungalows erected or under construction since May, 1907, the date of opening of the subdivision. Telephone, or call for plans and full particulars. Come out Sunday. Branch office on Connecticut avenue between Northampton and Oliver streets. Open Sunday.

Thos. J. Fisher & Co., Inc.
738 15th St. N. W.

A Great Opportunity For Immediate Acceptance

Fine cattle farm, above quarantine line, near two railroads. 84 1/2 acres; \$16,000. Terms half cash, balance to suit purchaser. All modern improvements.

Nine-room brick dwelling, twelve miles woven wire fence; well watered.

For further particulars write **Kennedy-Walker Land and Development Co., KENBRIDGE, VA.**

Think of This Chance Big Lot Chevy Chase, Md. \$1,500 All City Improvements

We have opened this subdivision in order to meet an actual demand on us for property in this delightful home section.

This ground is well located, close to the car line, within the one-acre limit, and has an abundance of shade trees, water, sewer, gas, macadam streets, sidewalks, electric lights, &c.

Easy terms and special inducements to purchasers who agree to build.

Thos. J. Fisher & Co., Inc.
738 15th St. N. W.
Branch Office at Chevy Chase, D. C.
OPEN SUNDAY.

COMING HOME FROM MARKET.



GARDENER'S OUTFIT IN SOUTH JERSEY.

per acre, average price, \$1.5 per bushel; white potatoes, 125 bushels per acre, average price, \$1.00 per bushel; tomatoes, 2-1/4 tons per acre, average price 30 cents per basket; grapes, 2,500 pounds, average price 2 1/2 cents per pound; strawberries, 1,400 quarts per acre, average price 8 cents per quart; blackberries, 2,700 quarts per acre, average price 9 cents per quart.

Grapes thrive well in South Jersey, and are a splendid money crop. Large vineyards have already been planted, and the outlook promises well both for large crops and delicious wines. In this respect, this region has the advantage over Southern California, it being immediately next to the large consuming markets, while California fruit must travel 3,000 miles to the consumer, losing its taste and appearance, as compared with the freshness of the near-by South Jersey grapes, which reach the markets five hours after they have been gathered.

New Jersey being one of the smallest States in the Union in area, is generally not considered of serious agricultural importance, yet it takes high rank as a farming State, and the prosperity of its farmers far exceeds the average throughout the rest of the American nation.

It is in my opinion, unfortunate that an experimental plantation scheme was abandoned by the English spinners. It was a mistake to attempt to form a foreign corporation. The company should be incorporated under American laws, and include prominent American spinners and planters, although the majority of the stock might be owned in Europe. I do not believe that the leaders of the growing associations would have any objection to such a company. They recognize the important advantages that would accrue from looking more closely to the producers and consumers in a common effort to increase the volume and efficiency of cotton growing in America.

Our European friends frankly admit that cotton production in new countries is more likely to benefit their grandchildren than themselves or their sons, and if they are for years to be dependent on our Southern States for their raw material, the simple investment necessary to carry on experimental plantation work is as nothing compared to the benefits that may be derived from it. I find widespread difference of opinion with regard to the value of trading in futures on the cotton exchanges. Some of the best and most influential spinners in every country affirm that industry would be much better without it. The conservative and responsible members of the exchanges should, in my opinion, co-operate with the growers and spinners in removing as far as possible the objectionable features of future trading, and thus prevent the increasing protest against the injurious influence upon the industry of so-called gambling and speculation.

May Acquire Dimmick Plant. The report that Sloss-Sheffield would acquire the Dimmick Pipe Works, at North Birmingham, Ala., persists, because the project appears so feasible and there have been indications pointing that way. The Dimmick is perhaps the most modern pipe plant in the South, and is immediately contiguous to the Sloss-Sheffield furnaces at North Birmingham.

Houses Will Cost \$17,500. DeWane and Hudson have prepared the plans for Allard & Appleby of five two-story brick dwellings at 207 to 225 North Capitol street, which the firm will build at an estimated cost of \$17,500.

PICKING BEANS FOR PHILADELPHIA MARKET.



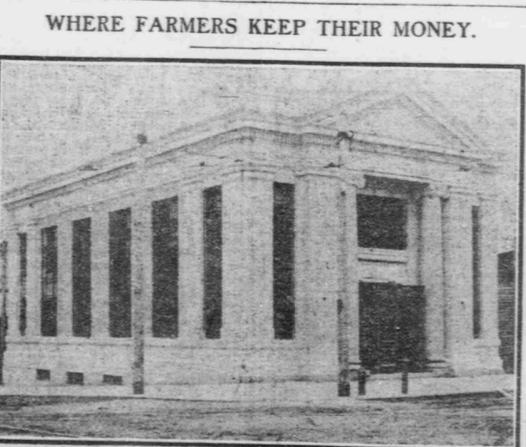
Farm Scene in Gloucester County, N. J.

the same law. Eleven steamers with an aggregate tonnage of about 8,000 are stand the earth tremors that are so numerous in this part of the world. He has been put at the head of a department in the National University, at Santiago. He will study the great earthquake conditions and how to build on made land so as to be best resist earthquakes. This is an important matter, as a large portion of the city where there is room to give the larger buildings must be rebuilt on what is known as made land, where it is not practical to go down to bed rock because of the great cost. It is the part of the city where there is room to give proper width to streets and rebuild a modern city, if the public can be assured it can build a certain class of buildings with comparative security.

Will Erect Five Houses. J. R. Haislip will soon erect five three-story houses, of brick and stone, at 47 to 49 Bryant street northeast, at a cost of \$17,000. E. A. Volland, architect, prepared the plans, and Mr. Haislip will construct the houses.

For the larger buildings steel seems thus far to be the heavy frame work

WHERE FARMERS KEEP THEIR MONEY.



NATIONAL BANK, MILLVILLE, N. J.